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NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 26, 1899.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

A Spicy and Sound Review of the Existing Parties.

Comrade James T. Van Rensselaer Delivered Before Section Los Angeles, Cal., the Below Address in Which the Old Parties, Together with their Several Off-shoots of all Pretences, are Photographed and Contrasted with the Bona Fide Party of Emancipation, the Socialist Labor Party.

was reading the other day of a man in Los Angeles who got himself so deep into debt that not one of his creditors had been able to see him for menths. He must have been the father of the little girl who was given the following example in arithmetic. "Suppose," said her teacher, "that you owed the butcher \$17.20, and the grocer \$15.17, and the coal merchant \$11.15, and the landlord \$57,11, and—?" "Oh," chimed in the little girl, "then we should move." The condition of this family reminds me of the story of Tommy and the Rocking-Horse. Tommy's father had bought him a nice new rocking-horse. Twe days later returning home from his office he found the rocking-horse smashed to pieces. "Tommy," said the father, "how wrong of you to break your rocking-horse." Tommy looked first at the remains of the rocking-horse and then at his father, and tearfully remarked "What's the use of a horse till it's broke?" Now my sympathies are all with the horse, for under present conditions what's the use of a horse, or a man, or for that matter of anything else if he's broke. I was reading a poem the other day, which very beautifully illustrated this view of life. I have taken to reading poetry lately, as next to a Socialist meeting it is one of the few consolations we have left to us under the commetitive system. This particular poet lowing example in arithmetic. "Sup-pose." said her teacher, "that you owed tions we have left to us under the com-petitive system. This particular poet is evidently, a man of Shakespearean vision, for while picturing the wonder-ful progress of modern surgery, his description with equal truth applies to other modern conditions. Saye he:

They sawed off his arms and his legs, They took out his jugular vein; They took out his jugular vein; They put fancy frills on his lungs, And they deftly extracted his brain. Twas a triumph of surgical skill Such as never was heard of till then; Twas the subject of lectures before Conventious of medical men. The news of this wenderful thing Was heralded far and wide; But as for the patient there's nothing to say, Except, of course, that he died.

Does not this sountineant profoundly.

Does not this sentiment profoundly appeal to the gratitude of the workingman who has so greatly benefited by the spread of education and the devel-opment of machinery? In reading those lines I am reminded of the story of the little girl who was asked to write down the various miracles men-tioned in the Bible. Amongst others she wrote—"David slew Gollath with a sling and a stone." Her mother see-ing this remarked that that could hardly be called a miracle. Whereupon she replied—"But I am sure it was, Mam-ma, for it was a miracle it ever hit him."

Now, good friends, I believe you will agree with me that in this mysterious world the greatest of miracles is that under the present system so many of us are still alive. The question then before us is "What shall we do?" Our church brethren disclaim any urgent desire to tackle the problem, so whether we like it or not we are forced into the field of politics. I am frank to admit that I don't like politics. The present political parties always remind me of the old proverb:

He digged a pit, he digged it deep, He digged it for his brother; And then he did himself fall in The pit he digged for t' other.

Viewed from the outside all one see is a number of men industriously dig-ging pits for other men to fall into, and men falling into the excavations them elves. It is not a pleasant spectacle to contemplate, but as a student of so-clology I am of course interested in this digging process. Only the other day I heard an excellent reason for roting the Republican rather than the mocratic ticket. Said an ardent Re-blican, "You have this advantage in roting for a Republican candidate, you feel confident that it will take \$5,000 to buy him while with a Democrat. qualitative and quantitative difference between the two therefore is \$4,500. admit the force of this argument for it only serves as further evidence of the class struggle.

When I think of the Populist party my mind runs back to the old story of the deserting a sinking ship. This has aptly illustrated out in San Ber-ardino County a week of so ago. It pears that the hobos struck against orking on the rock pile. They pre-tred to live in confinement and on mad and water twice a day. Their man for striking was that as they are marched through the street in-and of on the sidewalk, they were unted with being "middle-of-the-ders." This for obvious reasons considered a vile slander. They considered in the ha Los Angeles trolley car. Some of you may remember the story. The say was on a down-town trip when her dozen people, five women and me man, got aboard. Three of the women and the man found seats to sether, but the other two went to another part of the car, thereby leaving it doubtful as to whether they were members of the party or not. The man with the three ladies, instead of giving





TRUE ENOUGH IN 1757 - BUT - WONT HOLD GOOD IN 1899. 'A PLOWMAN ON HIS LEGS IS HIGHER THAN A GENTLEMAN ON HIS KNEES" BENJ. FRANKLING

the exact change, offered a half-dollar in payment of the fares, and the con-ductor was as much in the dark as ever. To inquire was plainly the only way to solve the mystery. With a polife wave of the hand toward the two women in the further corner, he asked blandly: "Are those ladies implicated?"

We have only the Silver Republicans and that singular band the Christian Socialist left for dissection. As to the former we all know that at the Silver Republican Club on Second street an ungrammatical sign now states: "This here club is closed." Whether placed there by the sheriff or after a properly called meeting of the club, no one seems to know, neither the sheriff nor any of the members themselves. This probably is symbolical of the condition of the party for no one in the heavens above, nor in the waters under the earth has any last whether the Silver Republican party is in existence or

As to the Christian Socialists, they claim to be independent of all things. From the herefical utterances—both theologic and economic—of their high priest, this remarkable independence goes even to all things necessary to salvation either here or hereafter. Its salvation either here or hereafter. Its chief expression is found in an independent right to ALWAYS vote the Democratic ticket. Their leading exponent, the most brilliantly muddled man of the Nineteenth Century, says that "Christian Socialism is a will-othe-wisp with which to deceive the public." Why a Christian should wish to deceive, and why a Socialist should not care to educate, forms a curious study in mental phenomena. The study in mental phenomena. The trouble with this will-o'-the-wisp busitrouble with this will-o-the-wisp business is, that whatever the Reverend Apostle may mean by it, the public wont deceive worth a cent. The Christians refuse to have anything to do with the "will," and the Socialists scorn "the wisp." Therefore, having chopped off the head and the tail, all that is left is the 0 which here as elsewhere stand for NIT. In the matter of Socialists using the

old parties to attain their end, I am reminded of a story of the Berlin Fire Department. The Germans in their arrangements for putting out fires closely resemble the Americans in their methods of stamping out economic abuses. They are behind the times. The story is told of a certain fire in Berlin where e hose was too short to reach the mes. One of the firemen noticing flames. this rushed up to the fire chief and said: "Captain, the fire is in the fourth story and our hose will only reach to the second, what shall we do?" "Wait till the fire gets down to the second. replied the captain undismayed. That replied the captain undismayed. That is the way with most of the so-called reformers. They want to wait until half a man is destroyed before applying a remedy. The truth of the matter is that the old parties are short of hose, while the Socialist Labor party is the only party which has hose long arough to caver the whole economic enough to cover the whole economic question.

But there is even a less satisfactory reason for supporting the old parties. Of this I was reminded by a story told in the "War Memoires of a Chaplain." While before Peiersburg, doing seige work in the summer of 1864, the northern soldiers had wormy hardtack served out to them. It was a severe trial to the men. Breaking open the biscuits and finding live worms, they would throw the pieces in the trenches. although the orders were to keep the although the orders were to keep the trenches clean. A brigade officer of the day seeing some of these scraps, called out sharply: "Throw that hard-tack out of the trenches." Then, as called out sharply: "Throw that hard-tack out of the trenches." Then, as the men promptly gathered it up, he added: "Don't you know that you've no business to throw hardtack in the trenches?" Out from the injured sol-dler heart came this reasonable ex-planation: "W've thrown it out two planation: We thrown it out two or three times, sir, but it crawls back." This is about all the satisfaction one gets from working with the old parties. No sooner is a fresh measure of reform pushed through than the evil crawls back. No sooner is a "trust abolished"

(Continued on page &)

TO THE COAL MINERS OF AMERICA.

the coal mining towns and patches of the nation: "Organize, organize, organ-ize!" Nobly have you responded to each succeeding cry, only to find that the echoes of that cry were the dirges of defeat.

Knowing this full well, the Socialist Knowing this full well, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance would not dare to come before you with that same stirring cry if its mefabers were not supremely conscious of the fact that in the carrying out of its principles alone can the miners and all other workers secure the sweets of victory instead of the bitters of defeat. Believing this, for reasons that we will now set forth, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance holsts again the banner of revolt dehoists again the banner of revolt, de-termined to continue its agitation until every coal miner in the land from Pennsylvania to Oregon is marshalled beneath its folds, and every ignoble Labor Fakir who has fattened on the miners' misery is driven from Labor's Camp into the capitalist camp where

For the better understanding of the principles, methods and tactics of the S. T. & L. A. or New Trades Unionism, let us briefly review the conditions our organization must grabble with in the coal mining districts.

1st. Each time the miners have run up the standard of defiance for a fight with the operators, their standard has been trampled in the mire of defeat; 2nd. Each succeeding year has found the conditions of the miner growing steadily worse, until at present they stagger under a burden of misery far heavier than is borne by any other branch of the working class; 3rd. Every act of legislation, with-out exception, passed "in the interest of the coal miner" has—if it hurt the operators—been declared unconstitu-tional by the Courts that the Hannas and Rands and other large operators control;

4th. In the pluck-me-store the miners are cheaten, their wives in-sulted, and red-hand robbery stalks supreme: 5th. The pure and simple British

trades union form of organization that the miners have looked to for assistance is organized on principles that were all right 100 years ago, but are all wrong now, hence, organized on false principles, the miners were un-knowingly organized for their own slaughter; and are led, wherever so organized, by a band of Labor Skates who are either ignoramuses or knaves: this applies with particular strength to Ratchford, Dolan, Warner, McKay, Mitchell, McBride, and Lewis, etc., the men in control of the miners' organiza; tions to-day. Let us say right here that we Socialists are often charged with being "abusive," whereas we but call things by their right names. He who rends this call to a conclusion will find sufficient facts set forth to brand each United Mine Workers leader as a Judas to the miner; a wretch, who grows fat as the miner grows lean; who sings to an accom-paniment of the miner's tears;

6th. Last, and most important of all, the condition that the S. T. & L. A. has to grapple with is the merchandise character of the miners' labor power. That is to say, the miner sells his labor power in the labor market the same as all other merchandise is sold—as the coal that he mines is sold—i. e., according to the law of supply and demand ing to the law of supply and demand. The supply of coal miners is to-day enormous (400,000), the demand for coal miners is small (200,000). Hence the price of the coal miners' labor power, which is his wages, is small, and is growing smaller all the time. The organization that can grapple with their less condition is the one that can that last condition is the one that can put hope in the hearts, fire in the breasts, and light in the eyes of the miner. And of such is the S. T. &

Comrades:—For the past forty years Let us review these conditions, and the cry has gone up repeatedly from in doing so we shall take the last one

The tiny smoky lamp on the front of the miner's cap is all sufficient to show him the cracks in the coal, the clay veius, the dead work, and the danger spots of his "place." There is another tiny lamp burning with a still smaller flame beneath the miner's cap, that is the lamp of reason, lit with the oil of intelligence, and the wick of study. Set this lamp to work in the various dark places of your life, Brother Miner, until you reach that spot marked LABOR MARKET. There you will see two millers looking for one job. With this result: STARVATION WAGES, Keep that lamp twined on that spot and inquire when or how can the day dawn that will show one miner looking for one job, for then he shall have full and plenty. With two men looking for one job he has starvation. Turn then that lamp of reason on the bloated faces of your capitalist politicians and labor skates and say: "Official figures show me that there are two miners for one job, the Sullivan puncher and the Link belt machines are displacing miners so rapidly that there will soon be three men for one job. This will drive my wages still lower, with greater hunger and misery for me and my loved ones. Tell me, then, how we can have that condition of affairs where there will be one man for one job with plenty for every miner in the land." He, the labor fakir or politician, can make but one reply, if he desires to continue to earn his blood money, and that reply is this: "The law of supply and de-mand will settle matters. When the mand will settle matters. When the miners' Labor Market becomes glutted the surplus miners will seek other fields. They will go to the cites and the farms; thus the supply of miners will come down, the demand will go up. Things will right themselves so."

The Politician and Labor Fakir Ratchford, who has climbed into his \$3,600 position on the quivering backs of his tortured class, and whose duty it was to educate them, but who received his job for keeping them ignor-ant. He, Ratchford, Dolan, Warner ant. He. Ratchford, Dolan, Warner, McKay, Lewis, Mitchell, or any other fakir, when he makes that answerthe only answer upholders of the capital mark you. talist system can make, mark you, Brother Miner—you can reply to him in the words of Horace Greeley: "You lie, you villain, you lie, and you know

To prove they lie point out the printers in the cities made tramps of by the Mergenthaler Linotype setting machine. Point to New England and the South, where the textile operatives are driven out of their jobs by the Riany pome and the Northroop loom. gaze on the wind-swept prairies of the West and listen to the tramp, tramp, tramp, tramp of the thousands of tramps made so by the introduction of the Marsh so by the introduction of the Marsh harvester and self-reaper and binder on the great bonanza farms; and so on with a thousand other labor displacing machines. Tell these labor skates next that the day is lost when a new trust is not born, a trust that shuts down factories, fires workers, drummers, and advertising agents, thus glutting the labor market still more. Then point out that into every factory is being inout that into every factory is being in-troduced the specialization or sub-division of labor that displaces thou-sands more. Then tell them the con-clusion to be drawn from this state of affairs is, THAT INSTEAD OF THE MINERS GOING TO THE CITIES AND FARMS, THE CITY AND FARM WORKERS ARE GOING TO THE MINES. Then ask yourself TO THE MINES. Then ask yourself what this means. It means that when you go to the mine at the break of day and find no cars and no work, and are thus compelled to tramp home disconsolate to a hovel with an empty cupboard, and crying children, that such will be your lot in the future. It means that strikes with all their

hunger, Hazleton camps. horrors. company houses, pluck-me-stores, un-fair screens, etc., etc., are wedged into your daily life to stay. It means more tears for your wife, more rags for your children, more crusts and less meat. All this while that candition of the labor market lasts, as it is bound to last so long as the capitalist system

last so long as the capitalist system continues.

Vote it down and wit. Throw down your Fakirs that stand for it!

Turn the lamp anew, you poor wage slave of the mine, and, if your eyes are not blinded through the stygian darkness of pure and simpled. darkness of pure and simpledom, what do you read in the great white light of Socialism? This: That man once lived Socialism? This: That man once lived in his forest cave, in a state of cannibalism, and killed his brother with a stone or club. That he marched from the cave to the patriarchial family, thence to the Grecian and Roman Republics, thence to Feudalism, thence to capitalism, that each of these stages of society carried within it germs of its own destruction, and hence had to its own destruction, and hence had to pass away to be succeeded by another. That capitalism is ready to pass away, but will not go until the class that will alone benefit by its death shall arise in all the grandeur of its strength and bid it go. That class is our class. Our kindly, guileless, long suffering class, that has lived in all these different so-cleties and will continue to live, because it is the foundation of society. inasmuch as it is the producer of ALL WEALTH, and as such has that fact forever stamped upon its brow.

Understanding this, you empover-ished miner, understand this greater truth: All classes who secured freedom and power, those classes themselves had to strike the blow; had themselves to capture the public power, and themselves to capture the public power, and then, and not until then, could they march bright-eyed through the laurel groves of success with the songs of victory ringing in their ears, with the fruits of that victory in their hands, radiant with this promises of the golden future. with the promises of the golden future. So it was when under Cromwell the growing capitalist class seized the political power in the Commons; so, again, was it with the capitalist class in France when they captured the political power in the National Assembly; so, again, in America when our own revolutionary forefathers captured the political power in the Continental Con-gress. Even so will it be in our own time, when, realizing that just as one pound of tough meat, sanded sugar, or a pair of proper shoes could not be sold in the pluck-me-store were it not for the political power that the coal mine operator possesses; realizing that not one rifle could be loaded and fired not one rifle could be loaded and fred at Pana, Virden or Hazleton were it not that the workers stupidly put the capitalist behind the guns with them-selves and their little ones in front of the muzzles of the guns; realizing, in short, that just as the capitalist's economic power and his political power are inseperable, so is the miner's economic power and his political power inseperable. Trim that lamp again, Mr. Miner, and read this message until its burns you heart and brain: WAGES AND POLITICS ARE INSEPERABLE POLITICS ARE INSEPERABLE QUESTIONS.

This great truth once grasped, you will see that you must organize with politics in your union, but that politics must be the politics of YOUR class. It must be the politics that will send your representatives to Harrisburg in Penn-sylvania, Springfield in Illinois, Columbus in Ohio, and above all to Washing ton, to demand that, inasmuch as the conditions of the labor market keeps you bound to your coal mining village or patch as firmly as was the gally slave to the oar, with the company s'ore tied around your neak, to lead lives of misery without one ray of hope while the system of capitalism lasts; that, inasmuch as nothing short of the overthrow of capitalism will right this condition of affairs, therefore you de mand the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class and the substitution of the Socialist Commonwealth, in which the miners shall receive the full value of all they produce instead of one-fifth as at 'present; a Common-

(Continued on page 3.)

TURNING SCREWS.

20 out of 32 Thousand Cigar Firms to be Squeezed out.

Capitalist Legislation Takes a Hand in the Evolution of Capitalist Concentration-An Internal Revenue Decision that Counteracts the Simplicity of the Tools Used in the Production of Cigare, and thus Mowes Down the Small Fellows, Clearing the Field for Capital.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 17.-The folowing decision has been rendered by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

In view of section 69 of the act of August 28, 1894, and section 3,244, Revised Statutes, as amended, dealers in leaf tobacco will not be permitted to sell leaf tobacco in quantifies less than a hogshead, case or bale. Neither will they be permitted to sell directly to consumers, and they will be required to confine their sales to three classes of purchasers, namely: 1st; to other duly registered dealers in leaf tobacco; 2nd, to duly registered manufacturers of tobacco, snuff or cigars; 3rd, to persons who purchase leaf tobacco in packages for export bealers in leaf tobacco selling to other persons, or in any manner than as above, will be regarded as manufacturers of tobacco, and all tobacco so sold by them will be regarded as manufactured tobacco.

This action which applies to the

This action which applies to the Revenue law of 1894 compels leaf to-bacco dealers who formerly sold goods to small manufacturers in lots of one,

bacco dealers who formerly sold goods to small manufacturers in lots of one, ten or one hundred pounds, to sell their goods in original packages. Dealers desiring to sell goods in small quantities will have to qualify as manufacturers and their sales will be regarded in the light of manufactured tobacco, they will have to pay a tax of 12 cents a pound which in some cases is as much as the tobacco has been sold for. A cigarmaker who, if he had a few private customers, when out of employment could start up in business for himself with ten dollars will now have to purchase a bale of Sumatra wrappers, which cost \$700; a bale of Havana fillers, \$150; a case of binders, \$75; which makes a total of \$925 and does not include tools, boxes, revenue stamps, etc. It is safe to say that if this decision is enforced 20,000 out of the 32,000 cigar manufacturers in the United States will be forced to the wall, it is stated on good authority that this law will affect 100,000 persons employed in the cigar and tobacco industry.

In the past it has been difficult to

industry.

In the past it has been difficult to centralize the cigar industry in the hands of a few persons owing to the simplicity of the tools used in the pro-duction of cigars and the ability to buy tobacco in small quantities. But with tobacco in small quantities. But with
the aid of the governmental forces
which the tobacco capitalists, as well
as all others know how to utilize, as
fore-shadowed by this Internal Revenue decision, we may in the near
future hear of the formation of a gigantic cigar trust in the United States.
A consideration of the action of the
conomic law as it regards capitalists

economic law, as it regards capitalists in the foregoing, and the action of economic law in its effect upon wage workers in the cigar industry, brings out some interesting if not startling

disclosures. The production of cigars during 1897 and 1898 was as follows:

Increase 491,129,772 This is an increase of about one-half billion over 1897. The superficial observer would say looking at this figures that "the cigarmakers of the United States had passed a prosperous year"; whereas they have failed to maintain their scale of wages at some points and at other charge. points and at others the enforcement of new and exacting shop rules prove a decline in both wages and conditions. The Cigar Makers' International Union The Cigar Makers' international Union have lost strikes in Carl Upman's, the LARGEST UNION CIGAR FACTORY IN THE UNITED STATES; Ottenburg Bros. & Co.; Bondy & Lederer, all of New York City; at Canton, Ill., and other points throughout the country during the past year.

The 1,500 cigarmakers of Boston who The 1,000 cigarmakers of Bossia was are organized in Union No. 97 have been compelled to submit to rules the enforcement of which, while they still maintain their scale of \$15 per thousand the compelled to the still maintain their scale of \$15 per thousand the scale of \$15 pe maintain their scale of \$10 per thou-sand, has resulted in a reduction of from \$1 to \$3 per week. An increase in the production of any or all commo-dities does not necessarily mean an in-crease in the wealth the working class become possessed of; but contrariwise at this stage of industrial develonment. at this stage of industrial developm

Labor power is a merchandise and is sold subject to the law of wages and merchandise, which declares that the working class shall receive enough of the value they produce to buy the necessaries of life; as with merchandise, so with labor power, it is sold at its cost of reproduction. The more the workers work the more

they increase the wealth of those they work for; the more they increase their employers' wealth, the more they increase the capital their employer con-trols: It is not more work that in-creases the workers wealth; more work leads to no work; and no work or more work decreases the workers' share of wealth and increases poverty, degradation and crime, this is the law of capitalism.

DAVID GOLDSTEIN, Member of Cigarmakers' Union No. 97.

H. Wessling lectures this evening, Feb. 26, on "Charity," at 149th street and Third avenue (34th and 85th A. D.), this city.

THE PEOPLE.

at 184 William Street, New York - EVERY SUNDAY. -

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Entered as second-class matter at the New ork, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1891.



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED

In	1888	(Presidential)		. 2	068
In	1890			. 13	331
In	1892	(Presidential)		. 21	157
In	1894			. 33	133
ln	1896	(Presidential		. 36	564
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Administration after administration and party after party have perished in their desperate at tempts to fit the youthful colonial garments, made by our Fathers after a by-gone fashion, over the expanded limits and generous outline of a matured nation. There are patches here and there: the. . are grievous rents and holes here and there; there are ludicrous and painful exposures of growing limbs everywhere; and the party in power and the party out of power can nothing but mend and patch, and revamp and cleanse and scour, and, occasionally, in the wildness of despair, suggest even the cutting off the rebellious limbs that persist in growing beyond the swadling clothes of infancy.

BRET HARTE.

PICTORIAL.

Proceedings have been set on foot by the Park Department of this city, against the Manhattan or Gould Elevated railroads. It matters not to us what the motives may be; the only question is, Are the charges true? That they are true every resident of New York knows to his sorrow. Nor does it matter to us that the "reform" activity, Tammany is just now ablaze with against a nuisance, is sure to abate: there are too many Manhattan stock-holders in Tammany itself; moreover the capitalist interests that animate thé "Tammany Syndicate" will not, can not afford to, hostilize the "Gould Syndicate" beyond a certain limited point. What is of importance is to take the picture of the situation.

It is barely two weeks ago that the Federal Senate solemnly placed at the feet of Helen Gould "the thanks of the Nation" for her "generosity" during the war. Now there comes official information as to the quarry from which the generosity was dug. The report of the Park Department attests to the fact that, without paying a cent to the city for the city public property used by the Manhattan Company, one of the city parks is being blighted by the company, and, not only that, but the Health Department adds that "the droppings of water and oil from the structure are a pulsance and annoyance to pedestrians; and the pools which gather beneath the tracks are a menace to the public health."

We have here an all around pictorial reproduction of present society. The Manhattan but symbolizes the capitalist system. Capitalism gathers everywhere beneath it pools that are a menace to society, and out of the exnalations of such pools the glistening gold is produced that the Social Nulsance of to-day indulges in "generesity" and buys the "Nation's" thanks with.

Tear it down!

. Where was recently a certain Congreedonal investigation held, a portion of whose report should be clipped by the Socialist agitator, and carried about with him. He will find frequent occasion to use it when, at meetings, some innocent, or otherwise, upholder of capitalism objects to Socialism on the ground of its destroying individuality, whereas Capitalism "fosters self-help" and "spurns paternalism." The passage in question explains the nature of capitalist self-help;-it means helping oneself to other people's property by the aid of the capitalist Govment

Two, seemingly independent Nicara-Canal Companies had suddenly ung up and demanded Government aid, the one was called the Maritime Canal Company, the other the Conelection Company. The one was a tender to the other. As one concern, the people at the bottom and back of both could not have as a good a chance in their bunco game; accordingly, they gave themselves two distinct names;and proceeded to do "business." At the investigation, one Hitchcock, the President of the "Maritime Canal Company," being on the rack, certain valuable facts were elicited. Here is the passage verbatim:

Mr. Mitchcock—The fourth article of my last report shows that since the reorganization 10,146 shares have been subscribed for at ser, amounting to \$1,045,00, of which \$1,07,540 has been paid into the treasury.

Mr. Hirichsen—And that was the only cash furnished by the subscribers to this stock; the amount of money spent was the proceeds of the honds?

Mr. Hirchcock—From the bonds and stock paid to the construction company.

Mr. Mitchcock—From the bonds and stock paid to the construction company.

Mr. Hitchcock—The bonds and stock together than a stock together than a stock together than a stock together than a stock to reside the stock and thave brought more than

fifty cents on the dollar. The bonds and stock were mainly paid to the construction company, and it raised its own funds.

Mr. Mann—Ou what basis was that done? What was the stock valued at; what were the bonds valued at in their transfer to the construction commany?

What was the stock valued at; what were the bonds valued at in their transfer to the construction company?

Mr. Hitchcock—They were to receive \$150,000,000 of bonds and \$70,000,000 of stock for the completion of the work—practically \$220,000,000 of securities—and, we would say, in round numbers, it would cast \$190,000,000 it build the canal, and \$220,000,000 it hold the canal, and \$220,000,000 it hold bonds might bringmore than that.

Mr. Mann—That is, you were giving them stock and bonds than double in amount of the cost in cash?

Mr. Hitchcock—We were.

Mr. Mann—What would the bonds and stock sell for: would they sell for fifty cents on a dollar?

Mr. Hitchcock—Yes, sir; I think so.

Mr. Hepjurn—I would like to ask if the persons composing the construction company were the same persons that company?

Mr. Hitchcock—I don't know all the members of the construction rommany, but many sentlemen connected with it were stockholders in both companies.

Mr. Hepburn—A majority of them were, at least?

Mr. Hitchcock—Yes; the list of stock-

Mr. Hepburn-A majority of them wellat least?
Mr. Hitchcock-Yes; the dist of stockholders of the Maritime Canal Company is
something like 800, and embraces many of
the representative men of the country.
Mr. Corliss-Was there a single member
of the construction company that was not
a member of the Maritime Canal Company;
Mr. Hitchcock-My impression is that
there were quite a number, but I could
not say.

The "self-help" that is practised in

capitalism is the self-help of the green goods and saw-dust sharper; the sacredness of its property means the sacredness of swindle; and its aversion to paternalism is only a pretence for the most vicious of paternalisms-stepfatherism.

A PARALLEL.

Mayor Jones of Toledo, O., whom Croker and other Democratic monopolists are grooming for the Presidential nomination, and who realizes he is at the end of his tether in the Republican party, has published a statement to the people of his city asking a re-nomination and election as Mayor. He says:

tion and election as Mayor. He says:

The golden rule is my guide. I believe in the shorter work day as the most practicable step now possible looking to the solution of the problem of problems—the problem of the unemployed. The eight-hour day should at once be adopted and rigidly adhered to on all public work. It is wiser, more human, and cheaper to provide a plan to let men work and add to our wealth than to keep them in idleness either as tramps or beggars, or dependents on our overfworked charities. I have been the Mayor for all the people, high and low, rich and poor, black and white, employed and unemployed. My experience in the office has served to strengthen every conviction to which I have ever given expression regarding the brotherhood of all men.

This "golden rule" Mayor with his

This "golden rule" Mayor, with his "brotherhood of all men" and his cheap talk about labor somehow or other forcibly remind one of Mr. W. R. Hearst, proprietor of the New York "Journal," who likewise is being groomed, in this case by himself alone, for the Democratic nomination for President.

Both Jones and Hearst are labor skinners-Hearst through his paper, Jones through his factory. Jones believes in the "brotherhood of all men" and yet lives on nothing else but what he fleeces from his Brother Labor in his shoe factory; Hearst believes in "anti-trust" while he is a trust man himself bursting with trust stock and intent upon promoting trusts. The earnings of Hearst's poor newsboys and other employés are savagely reduced-by his factotum, while he is considered innocent of the wrong notwithstanding his silence in the matter; the earnings of Jone's employes are reduced-by his foreman, while he looks innocently on and profits thereby. Hearst causes his paper to "bleed for the woes inflicted upon Labor"-by others, while, beginning with his own paper, he is everywhere fleecing labor; Jones orates about the necessity of the rigid enforcement of a shorter work-day-not in his own shop where, if he wanted to, the thing could be done, but in the public works, where his own pocket would not suffer, and where enough labor can 'not, under capitalism, be employed to absorb the army of the unemployed, and thus rethe "contentment" among his wage slaves.

The only difference between the two lies in their purses, and, as a result of that, in some of their sub-methods: Jones, not having several hundred thousand dollars' income a year, can not create the large number of sycophants that Hearst creates around him by judiciously giving some waiters in certain restaurants \$1-bills to pay for a cup of coffee, and telling the waiter to keep the change; but what Jones can't do with money-an article at which Hearst has the best of him, he seeks to do with rhetoric-an article at which he has the best of Hearst.

Strange figures have appeared above the political horizon of American politics; there are stranger ones grooming.

A. S. Brown will lecture on "Socialism and the Socialist Labor party" on Wednesday, March 1, 8 p. m., at 15 McDougal street, Brooklyn.

M. Hilquit will lecture next Friday evening, March 3, on "Revolution" at 209 East Broadway (4th A. D.), this city.

B. Felgenbaum will lecture next Tuesday evening, the 28th instant, at 65 Columbia street (12th A. D.), this

In order to accommodate comrades who wish to subscribe to two or more of the party's organs, we have made arrange-ments for reduced rates as follows: THE PEOPLE (50c.) and the "Tocain" (50c.) both for 80c. a year: THE PEOPLE and the "Class Struggie" ("New Charter") (50c.) both for \$6c. a year; or all three (at regular rates \$1.50) for \$1.20 a year. These offers will remain in force until

withdrawa by notice in these columns.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

It is evident that on the Pacific Slope as well as here on the Atlantic, Socialists can not too often re-assert their position. One of the points on which Socialism is least understood is that of the "trust." So little is it understood that nothing is more common than to have a man believe that the "reformers" surely want Socialism because they want "to smash the trust"; and there is in this matter the further danger that a lot of scheming capitalists. themselves bursting with trust stock, utilize the popular error about "trusts," declare themselves "against the trust," pose as "Socialists" and thus seek to sail into public office. In view of this the explanation given by the San Francisco, Cal., "Class Struggle" is opportune everywhere:

Socialists do not object to the Trust, but they decidedly object to the present own-ership thereof. Socialists demand a Trust that shall comprise ALL of the means of production and distribution, to be owned by ALL the people, and operated for the COMFORT of ALL the people, instead of for the enrichment and aggrandizement of the FEW. Is that clear?

After many years of experimenting, the Australian comrades have struck the right road. This welcome fact appears from a New Year Call issued by the Newcastle and Sidney, Australia, "People and Collectivist," from which the below are the closing passages:

Our work during the coming passages:

Our work during the coming year promises to be heavy, and every one in sympathy with our aims and aspirations, and willing to assist us on the lines we have laid down, will find work to do. Our movement must be built up on clear-cut class lines. There can be ro compormise between fleecer and fleeced; there are only two classes in every community—they who work, and they who rob the workers; and so long as a minority are allowed to own the land, mines, factories, shops, money, etc., they own the rest of the community, who produce the whole of the wealth. Do you believe in a class-conscious recognition of these facts? If so, join the A. S. L., at Sydney, Newtown, Leichhardt, or Newcastle. We don't want the Parliamentary aspirant, merely, for there is nothing more vite than he; we don't want the superior middle class man, who is only prepared to go a "moderate distance," and will only come in just to give "tone" to the movement. That class is barred; but everyone who believes in standing on the foundation we have laid down, and is prepared to fight with griand determination to build up the Socialist State, will be welcomed, from whatever section of society he or she may come. We don't ask the ignorant and bratalized among the workers to come in, until they can be persuaded to use their brains, and underests as a whole, will not support Socialism very enthusiastically just now. Why? Recause they don't understand it. It has never been prenched to them before in N. S. W. as at present—consequently all who take the work up must expect a long period of drudgery; but we will get over all that. Let us first, though, make sure of ourselves. Our work during the coming year promises

The Tacoma, Wash., "Spirit of '76" recommends:

Free text books and employment for all idle citizens would be a good municipal platform for not alone the Socialist Labor party of Tacoma, but all over the land as well.

The "Spirit of '76" evidently does not know two things:

1st. That the Socialist Labor party has, by order of its last National Convention, drafted and adopted a municipal programme, and that programme or platform is a good deal more comprehensive than the two-planked one therein proposed;

2nd. That, planted upon extensive experience, the Socialist Labor party knows that a complete platform, dealing with basic principles, is the only sort of platform around and upon which the revolutionary army can build and encamp, and from which it can make any progress.

"El Nuevo Ideal" (The New Ideal), published in Havana, Cuba, is a new visitor that has turned up among our exchanges. In spots it sounds well; on the whole, though, it leaves one in the dark as to whether it enters the field equipped with the rips experience of the past. There is nothing to indicate whether it has learned the lesson that the "propaganda of deed" is but a "propaganda of self-destruction"; nothing to indicate whether it has fathomed or not the evolution of the class-unconscious union; nothing to show whether it has a proper apprehension of the educational and revolutionary force there is in the ballot. We shall watch it with great interest, and see whether Puerto Rico is to go ahead of Cuba in the Labor Movement.

The fakirism of the leaders of the Marlboro shoe strikers commences to be a stench in the public nostrils First, these fakirs utilize the indignation of the strikers by encouraging them to support the Democratic municipal candidates, and thus manage to secure (for what consideration?) the election of a capitalist Mayor; and now it turns out that these fakirs have agreed to a remarkable procedure against the strikers. Upon this latest development the below "agreement" sheds much light, it being the ground on which a temporary injunction was issued against the strikers:

oli which a temporary injunction was issued against the strikers:

Commonwealth of Massachusetta.

In Equity.

Rice & Hutchins, incorporated, vs. Murray et ais.; John A. O'Connell vs. Same; S. H. Howe Shoe Company vs. Same; John A. Frye vs. J. H. Murray et als.

Agreement of Parties—It is agreed by the parties to the above entitled suits that until the further order of the court a temporary injunction may issue, restraining the defendants and each of them, their agents or attorneys, from interfering by acts of violence or intimidation with the business of the plaintiffs or their employés. The defendants, however, discissing any acts of violence or intimidation in the Dast, or any intention to commit such acts in the future, and enter into this injunction in order to try the issues presented by the bill of complaint fully at a hearing on the merits at some future time, and this agreement is not to be considered or treated as any admission of illegal conduct on the part of the defendants, or any of them.

(Signed)

f them.

(Signed)

FRANCIS P. CURRAN,

Attorney for respondents.

HURLBURT, JONES & CABOT,

Attorneys for plaintiffs.

Let an injunction issue in accordance with the above agreement.

(Signed)

JOHN W. HAMMOND,

Judge Supreme Court.

NEW LABOR DISPLACER.

mechanical process for feeding and threading the shuttle of a cotton loom has been invented in Atlanta, Ga. It is an invention that will take the place of all other self-feeding and threading shuttles that have recently been put on the market in the North.

inventor of the new shuttle J. C. Bryan, a mechanic of humble means, who over a year ago, after ex-plaining his plans to the head of the Exposition Cotton Mills, was given one of the looms in the factory on which

to make his private experiments.

Although a large number of accidents happened to the invention during the past year the inventor kept steadily to the work with a conviction that his plan was a thóroughly feasible one, and as a result of his hard labor the new self-feeding and self-threading shuttle stands completed and ready for public inspection.

The results accomplished from ex-periments at the Exposition Mills have been strived for by mechanics for past years all over the country. Presidents of mills have encouraged prominent inventors to undertake the work of im-proving the old shuttle so that it could

be made self-threading.
It has long been realized that if such a machine could be put on the market it would be a labor-saving step and at the same time increase the weekly capacity of the looms to a great ex-tent. The loss occasioned by the constant stopping and threading of the shuttles, which if obviated by the new mechanical process, would, it is estimated, amount to one length more cloth on every loom in a week and in a mill of 15,000 looms the extra capacity of 15,000 lengths of cloth would increase the business to a large extent in the year.

In addition to the increased capacity of the looms with the new shuttles, the simple invention means that LESS LABOR WILL BE REQUIRED IN ATTENDING THE LOOMS. To every one hundred looms in the larger factories of the country, twenty men are required to feed and thread the shuttles and attend to other parts of the loom. With the necessity for threading the shuttles gone, five men can attend one hundred looms, or onefourth the amount of labor required at present.

What this means to the cotton indus try of the country cannot be estimated until the new shuttle is put generally in active operation, but it is certain to affect the production of the white staple from the time it leaves the field in the bag of the cotton picker until it comes out of the dyeing house after having been made into cloth.

As the shuttle flies backward and forward, the bobbin in the shuttle becomes quickly exhausted and it is necessary to stop the loom in order to put in another bobbin, thus losing considerable time and requiring the expendi-ture of labor that might otherwise be done away with. By a mechanical process the invention, which is said to be different from other inventions on this line, puts in a new bobbin with thread while the loom is in full operation. The motion of the loom is a continuous one.

The great advantage of the self-threading shuttle is that it can be adapted to any loom in use, whereas other inventions of the kind have been made specifically for particular kind of loom and cannot be used on all. The novel and economic invention is

now on exhibition at the Exposition otton Mills, and it is understood that already one large mill has ordered or s preparing to order in the next few days 1,500 self-feeding shuttles of the kind to be put on the market.

The inventor of the new shuttle is a man of very moderate means and has recently been connected with the Ex-position Cotton Mills. The only other member of his family is his wife, also an employé of the factory, who has rendered her susband material assistance in perfecting the shuttle to which he has devoted his entire attention.

The attention of the Manufacturers Association has just been directed to the improvment and it is probable that in the near future the association give the invention a most careful in-

spection. That much for the merits of the invention. Now for the results that will come from it.

First as to the inventor himself. His chances his genius are almost nill. It is the style now-a-days to boldly and bodily steal inventors' inventions. As a rule, and it is so in this case, inventors are poor. capital they can not put their inventions on the market; without capital they can not fight the robber capitalist who infringes their patent. Only quite recently a Pennsylvania Appellate Court, it was in the case of Dempsy, decided that it would be unjust to de cide in favor of Dempsy, a discoverer of some coloring process, because then his employers would be at his mercy compelled to pay him whatever wages he demanded; upon which the employ-ers, who nad stolen Dempsy's books containing his secret notes, were allowed to retain possession. The inven-tor of the new shuttle has a dark future before him. Next as to the working class. What

songs of joy would not rend the air if shuttle is invented whereby one fourth the labor, now required. be dispensed with; where, accordingly, the workers' time of toil could be lessened by that much! Yet no such workers' cries of joy are heard or will be heard. On the contrary. The worker's time will not be reduced; the increased productivity of his work will not fall to him. He will continue in misery; the displaced labor will press upon him and still more drag him down; only the idle capitalist will profit. Thus both workers and inventor are only prospective sufferers. Such is the way of things under

social system in which the tool of production duction is the property of private hands; such is the state of things that the Socialist Labor party has set its face to destroy. And it will.

A third 5,000 edition of the pamphlet "What Means this Strike?" is now out. Its large sale is a gratifying sign of the times, and it is an evidence of the class of literature that is most useful and, consequently, best called for.



Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan,

Uncle Sam-You seem to be in a reat hurry; where are you going? Brother Jonathan-I am going to my

union. I am a little behind. I want to square up and withdraw. S .- Withdraw?

B. J.-Yes. What's the use in being in a union? Every sensible man should get out and save his money.

U.S.—Are you gone daft? B. J.—No. I'm grown wise. I have noticed that the strike and the boycott are played out. They were good enough when the bosses were cock-roach bosses. But just as soon as the bosses combine into larger concerns we might as well try to spit at the moon as to beat them with the boycott or the strike. They'll wallop us every time. And that's what's happening

now. I haven't money to throw away. U. S.-And for that reason you would have the unions disband? B. J.-For that and for other rea

sons. U. S.-Which other?

B. J .- As the union cannot win any more with its old and only weapons, it falls into the hands of fakirs who trade upon it, and sell it out, and use it as a footstool to step on and adver-tise themselves to the politicians.

U. S .- Have you any other reasons? B. J.-No. Are they not enough? U. S.-Decidedly not.

B. J.-What sense is there in paying dues to keep a fakir in a job?

U. S .- In the first place, as far as the takir question is concerned, the usefulness or uselessness of unionism cannot be settled by it. The fakir is not fixture. He can be snuffed out. And if the worse were to come to the worse if the fakir has entrenched himself in such a way, as the so-called officers of the now extinct K. of L. have done, that they can use your own dues to beat you down and flourish in fakirism, you can pull out the bulk of the intelligent men, leave the fakirs to starve high and dry, and start a good, bona fide union. I admit that a thing controlled by fakirs will do labor no good, and will even hurt the workers and that, even if such a thing dignifie itself with the name of "union," should be smashed.

B. J.-And suppose you do, and build up a bona fide, honest organization, what good will that do? The boycott and the strike are played out.

U. S.—Suppose they are; let's leave that part of the question aside for the present. Do you imagine that the or ganization of labor by trades has no other good purpose?

B. J.-None that I can see. S .- You have heard of a man called Bismarck, haven't you?

B. J.-Yes. U. S.-Pretty powerful man he was at one time, eh?

B. J.—Yes. U. S.—Well. powerful though he was. and willing and anxious to boot, to squelch the Socialist movement in Germany and hang every Socialist deledid he do that?

B. J .- What, hang them?

B. J.—Yes.
B. J.—No, he didn't.
U. S.—Why, being so powerful?
B. J.—Guess he didn't dare to.

-That's just it. Even the most powerful and the most willing to do wrong fell to-day curbed by public inion. Now, then, vicious though a opinion. boss may be, and anxious to do a wrong to one of his workmen, he will feel curbed in his desire if he knows that his men are organized, that they will all resent his action, strike and

B. J.-Yes, good as a shield, provided, of course, it is in the hands of honest and intelli-

thereby make public his act. Is that

gent leaders, not fakirs.

B. J.-Well, would that alone be worth the dues we pay and the time we spend on the union?

U. S .- I think so. But that is not all. The union answers other good purposes. Are you so sure that the working class won't have to fight physically for their rights? Are you quite sure that the capitalists, ousted at the ballot box by the workers, will not do what the slave holders of the South did-throw to the wind their pretencer of being law-abiding, and take up arms to thwart the flat of the suffrage?

B. J.-Well, no; I'm not quite sure they won't.

U. S .- The union of the workers, always on the alert to fight the boss at opportune moments, and honestly and intelligently conducted, preserves among the workers the proper spirit of resistance. Such unions may some day need the discipline they acquired. They will be found to be brigades ready at hand for final action and final disposal of capitalism.

B. J .- That's quite so. But anyhow strikes and boycotts must be abandoned.

U. S .-- Yes and no. Upon this subject let me read a passage from the proclamation issued by the New Trade Unionist national organization of the country-the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. (Producing the paper and reading.) It is this: "The Socialist Trade & Labor Alli-

ance of the United States and Canada stands upon the basis of facts, and therefore promises nothing impossible. It knows that the final victory it promises is possible, aye, is assured. IN THE MEANTIME, WHILE THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM LASTS, WE AIM TO USE THE ECONOMIC OR GANIZATIONS, WHICH WE HAVE
ESTABLISHED AND WILL EXTEND. TO WRING SUCH TEMPORARY ADVANTAGES FROM
THE CAPITALISTS AS CONDI-

NOT STRIKE OR BOYCOTT. WE KNOW THAT OFTEN THE BRU-TALITY OF CAPITAL DRIVES THE WORKERS TO DÉSPAIR. WE KNOW THAT AT SOME TIMES THE CAPITALISTS ARE SO SITU-ATED AS TO AFFORD A CHANCE FOR AN EFFECTIVE CONTEST. On all such occasions we will fight with more vigor and persistence than the old-style organizations ever could, because our ranks are held together by the true spirit of solidarity which grows out of the consciousness of the common interest of all wage workers in the overthrow of capitalist class rule. Whether these unavoidable con-tests are carried to victorious results, depends largely upon economic conditions which we cannot control; we need not promise. Defeats will not disconcert us, because these contests will be considered by us merely as skirmishes preceeding the great battle of emancipation. But this we can safely promise, that our warfare will not only be more effective than that of the old-style labor organization, but it is the noly industrial policy that can bring results. While the old-style or-ganizations, disgraced by corrupt leadership, weakened by ignorance of the right and might of the working class, demoralized by every failure in their blind conflicts with capital, become ob-jects of contempt for friend and foe alike, the determined phalanxes of our New Tarde Unionism, marching boldly upon the citadel of capitalism (its control of the industrial and political ma-chinery), will earn the confidence of the workers and inspire the capitalists with fear, if not with respect. While the old-style organizations, weighed down by the hopelessness of their course, cannot be kept in fighting trim for even those opportunities that busi-ness conditions sometimes offer for successful economic struggles against capital our army, trained for a fight to the finish, and drawing from our growing success at the ballot box ever new assurance of final triumph, will be ever ready for timely aggression and necessary defense. While the old-style organization degraded to the function of herd-camps for the drovers of voting cattle for the capitalist par-ties, gain nothing but to be kicked with injunctions, clubs and bayonets into greater helplessness, our New Trade Unionism will derive from every advance made in the political class strug-gle material assistance for the economic efforts, following the example of our fellow workers in France, whose Socialist representatives vote large contributions in the municipal coun-cils, plead the cause of labor in the halls of parliament and support it with their prestige of the field of battle whenever a strike occurs."

TIONS WILL ALLOW. WE DO NOT

B. J.—Guess I'll stay in. U. S.—By all means. You were judging the union by its impotence when in the hands of fakirs. There all effort is pure waste. In the properly conducted union, the union that moves hand in hand with the S. L. P., even the weapons of the strike and boycott do serve some good purpose; and such a union is a valuable weapon of offence and defence to the workers. Bring your fellow craftsmen into it. Get others to do likewise. The Socialist your fellow fights both along the economic and the

political line.

Rejoice!

[Written for THE PEOPLE by George Boythroya, Lawrence, Mass.]

Rejoice, ye Socialists, rejoice, Lift up your hearts, lift up your voice; Success our generous cause attends, And condict still in triumph ends.

In vain our system's num'rous foes its glorious sun-like course expose; As shade from light they shrink away And added converts bless the ray.

Rejoice, our principles are proved; On truth's firm rock they stand unmov'd; Our cause from contest gathers force, And opposition speeds its course.

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BOSTON, MASS.

THE PEOPLE is for sale at the following

Geo. G. Leavitt, 18f Harrison avenue, Cohens, 985 Washington street. John Braithwaite, 84 West Canton street.

IRISTOCRACY & EVOLUTION.

gard the Socialist banner down, Let Sections all disband; frest Mallock writes to prove, that Socialism cannot stand,

presh from the pen of W. H. Mal and hot from the press of the millan Company. New York and den come four books in one me, 386 pages, bearing the above board "Aristrocincy and Evolu-"It is a work showing every eviof intellectual prostitution and ing in many minds concerning the tripe of scientific Socialism. The uments advanced help to prove very medisively the truth of the state-nts made by Comrade Arthur Keep that very timely article "English hat very timely article "English misescences" that appeared in THE minescences" that appeared in THE POPLE, Feb. 12, 1800. Mallock calls to his aid in his labored

mpt to justify the continuance of italist class Herbert Spencer, je Darwin, Benjamin Kidd, J. S. M. John Morley, Wm. Morris, Adam with Wm. J. Bryan, and, most rerable, he refers to Karl Marx no at places throughout the work, but Vars. His quotations from the others refrequent and copious, he misinterires at outside of Marx and those stic salmagundi so graphically debed by Comrade Keep in the article

England is the only country where eff degraded and misrepresented by lves Socialists. 'The Fabian es ays. Sydney Webb et al., furnish Mal-ack admirable material to construct system of straw Socialism. I subthis and a few quotations from lock's latest, to show our comrades, THE PEOPLE can afford the space insidiously the capitalist class to poison the public mind against alism through its unscrupulous and subsidized writers, whose works find easy access to all public and printe libraries; capitalist trustees of ibraries stretch forth their eager lands for works like this and use pubactioney to buy them; Socialist books, free from the vagarles and contradic-loss of utopian Socialism, can hardly in the libraries even when

ented to them. Now to my quotations from Mallock:
"Advocates of Socialism often distinctly say, and the principles of Socalism beyond all doubt require, that the family as now existing, shall be ctically broken up: and that whilst he union of the parents is made minable with an ease unapproached terminable with an ease unapproached at present, the multiplication of children shall be regulated by State authority, and that the children themselves shall be reared by the State rather than by the parents."—Page 232.

Page 266.—"The Socialists aim, in fact at securing the best industrial matters and treating them like the

masters and treating them like the worst servants. This, as social reform-ers is their fundamental peculiarity. For whilst they propose to secure an equal distribution of products, they implicity admit that the producers may be divided into three classes—the men of exceptional ability who produce an exceptional amount of wealth; the mass of average men who produce a normal amount; and the idle, the refractory, and the worthless, who duce less than the normal amount; and they propose accordingly to apportion the products as follows. To the aver-age man they would give twice as much as he produces; to the idle and the worthless man they would give a dred times as much as he produces; and to the great man, on whose talents the fortunes of all the others depend. they would give from a hundreth to a

usandth part of what he produced. Page 342,-"The avowed Socialism is a redistribution of wealth; but the most striking characteristic of all-the Socialistic leaders has been an neapacity to produce the thing which

they are so anxious to distribute."

Page 344.—"It is men like these—the
men with ill-balanced or abortive blents—the men with strong wills and defective intellects, the men whose mbition is developed by the smallest squatonal stimulus, but who have no alents proportionate to it which any education could develop—it is men like these who invest with its principal dangers the equalization of educational operating ty, and if advention as so many alents-the men with strong wills and ortunity: and if education, as so many Conservatives say, really does nothing but promote promote popular discontent ation less from the manner in which than from the manner in which it affacts men who are inefficiently excep-tional, and who not having the gifts that would enable them to rise in any society, endeavor to persuade the masses that society; as at present constituted, is an organized conspiracy of the few to keep everybody else down urades, the fight grows hot, build to the Sections; study every phase of the movement; arm yourselves with party pamphlets; let every member a Section consider it his imperative by to circulate them and THE PEO-LE; do not wantomly destroy or mate our literature; put it into the lands and the homes of every voter dopush on the conquest of full political. power. Such an evidence of intellie acting as a harlot, should be an dore. where eyes were not open ERIN.

To the Sections of the S. L. P.
The first of the supplements to the So-calist Almanac—No. 2. Vol. I., "People Library"— is now out and ready for ship-

It is a handsome. 24-page pamphlet, the stants of which are: I Territorial Expansion, by L. Sanial, II. Growth of Socialism in America (S. L.

theorem of Socialism in America (S. L., therion returns).

Number I. is a subject now foremost in the minds of the people and will receive its minds of the people and will receive its minds prominently before the public; the property of the minds of the people and the people and the people and the people are the people

cents, which makes possible to the N. Y. Labor News ale.
Address orders to the N. Y. Labor News Jork, and John Secretary:
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The William street, N. Y.

The receipt of a sample copy of this tour is an invitation to subscribe.

WHAT TO DO?

(Continued from page 1.)

that it crawls back. No sooner do men get together and "turn the rascals out than the rascals crawl back.

Everyone, even that great benefactor of the human race, Richard Croker, admits that something must be done Now I can see nothing left but to vote the Socialist Labor party ticket. I have so often expatiated on the merits of this party that it seems almost unnecessary to add to what I have already had occasion to say, but there are two or three points worthy of more two or three points worthy of more serious consideration. Some of you will probably recall the memorable words uttered by Jonah after he had been hurled forth from the whale's belly. "What," said he, shaking his fist at the great fish, "what, you cannot keep a good man down," And so it swith the Socialist Labor power, were is with the Socialist Labor party, you cannot keep it down. Moreover, story illustrates another truth and that is the result which awaits any other party which tries to swallow this lusty infant.

Again, there is the story of the little boy who was weak at his arithmetic. His teacher one day, thinking to inter-est him, asked: "Johnnie, if you could take your choice which animal would you prefer to be?" "A rabbit," readily answered Johnnie. "A rabbit," queried the teacher, "and why?" "Because papa says they multiply so quickly." Men are like sheep, and nothing makes them so anxious to join a party as when they see it increasing in num-bers. Very probably men, as the Socialist Labor party is growing so rapid ly, there are many who like little John-nie would wish to become scientific Socialists because "they multiply so

Of the necessity of voting the Socialist Labor party ticket, just one word in conclusion. This has been very clearly and effectively set forth by one of our modern poets. Says he in one of those poetic outbursts which reaches to the hearts of 60,000,000 American citizens:

Lives of poor men oft remind us. Workingmen don't stand a chance. The more we work, there grow behind Bigger patches on our pants.

On our pants once new and glossy, Now are stripes of different hue. All because Mark Hanna reigneth And won't pay us what's our duc.

So let us all be up and voting. Cast your vote, however small. Or when prosperity returneth We shall have no pants at all,

COAL MINERS.

(Continued from page 1.)

wealth in which he who works can live like a civilized man, and he who won't work can rot under ground. Politics with these demands you must have in your unioh. -

Let not the bogey of politics scare you; your unions are slimy with polities to-day; but it is capitalist polities, Every begging committee you send to the Legislature of your various States leaders, witness the last convention of the United Mine Workers' Union in Pittsburg, where Hanna, through his man Ratchford, absolutely dominated what should have been your conven-tion. (For proof of that statement read THE PEOPLE of Jan. 29, in which is given a four-column report of that con-

vention.) McBryde, a wealthy saloon-keeper of Columbus, Ohio, why is he in your union, seeing that he will never see the inside of a shaft or a drift again, if it is not for the prestige and in fluence that your union can give him as he does his Judas work in capitalist politics?

John McBride, who gave \$600 to Mark Wild, of Columbus. O., as a PRESENT; where did he get it? Wild claims it was part of a \$5,000 bribe that McBride received while he was playing Democratic politics and "lead-ing labor" at the same time. Wild, who received that bribe, will swear to the truth of that to-day.

Lewis, of Ohio (W. T.), a lawyer, why

is he in your union? Does he intend to give up his kid-gloved position of lawyer and with pick on shoulder and lamp in cap march in to the mine? NO! IT IS POLITICS. Republican politics. He belongs to the Foraker, Anti-Hanna Republican machine. Ratchford. \$3,600 a year office-holder,

appointed by Hanna-more politics.

Dolan-silver mine baron Democratic

Pahey-Harrisburg lobbylst.

Warner-brothel-keeping politics.
Mitchell-Republican politics; and so on and so on all down the line. Every one of the miners' leaders striving des perately to keep the politics of the working class out of the unions of the working class out of the unions of each working class, and then injecting capi-talist politics into them that has the effect of putting one set of miners at the others' throat on election day, thus causing that ballot that in the securing of which rivers of blood has been shed. that ballot that properly applied could free the working class, to be not worth the paper on which it has been written. Aye more, they, the political Labor Fakirs, cause the workers to positively injure themselves by using that ballot to put into power the very class that they organize to fight, and that then, possessing the political power, shoots them down at Pana, Virden, and Hazleton,

To close on this point. As you must have politics in your union see that that politics is the politics of your own class. To get this, throw down your Fakir traitors; join the S. T. & L. A.

The 5th condition is mainly covered by the above. When we say that "No politics in the union was all right 100 years ago." we mean that the workers in England had no vote 100 years ago. therefore "No politics" was all ver well because it was inevitable; but, to day, with the ballot in the worker's hand, and he in the majority, the man who says "No politics" and then pro-ceeds to play capitalist politics himself, that fellow is a traitor and should be

treated as such.
The, 3rd and 4th condition we can group together. It is a truth capable of official verification that every law passed in the interest of the coal miner has been declared unconstitutional. Witness: A bill was passed demanding that the company store be abolished; the capitalist operators, whom the miners had stupidly put into the ermine of the Judges on the bench,

whispered said Judge's ears; result: 'unconstitutional" was written across the face of the law, and the miners continued to be fleeced in the same old

Same with the Run of Mines bill.

Ditto the Checkweighman bill.
Ditto the Fortnightly Pay bill.
Ditto every other bill passed in the interests of the miner; and so it will continue until the miners learn this truth that sticks out all over the coal mining situation, viz., that ALL LEGISLATION IS CLASS LEGISLA-TION. Hence, when the miners want legislation in the interests of their class, they must get it as a class, through a platform of their class, with representatives of their class. In no other way can they secure that needed

But it may be said: Is it not better

to at least try and get something NOW through the old parties?

NO, for two reasons: First, the capitalist class will give up none of its privileges except through fear or power of numbers, and they surely can have no fear of an organization that has the power of numbers and of right, and will still be mean spirited enough TO BEG for what it COULD DEMAND

or TAKE.
Years of dearly-bought experience show us the fallacy of getting some-thing NOW through capitalist sources. We must get it by sending men of our own class on platforms of our class to the Legislatures and Executives; then when a bill in the interests of the miners is passed and declared unconsti-tutional, our representative will rise in his seat and move the impeachment of the Judge who does so. Knowing this, our cowardly criminal ruling class will not care to kill our laws. In that way alone can we get something NOW. The pluck-me-store robbery will con-

tinue. The miners' wives will be in-sulted by the smirking clerks of the store who in many cases refuse tender portions of steak for sick husbands because the mine boss or operator needs them for his well-fed families. Until the miners arise to a consciousness of the dignity of their class and organize accordingly, he will continue to be treated as he is to-day. The organization of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is the organization.

The first two conditions are well known to the miners. "Each time they have run up the standard of defiance it has been trampled on in the mire of defeat." "Each succeeding year has seen conditions grow worse." And the pity, the shame, the horror of it all is that such will continue to be your lot organized on your present lines. But, fortunately, there are other ways of organizing. There is that form of organizing. There is that form of organization that has already senf a thrill of apprehension through the whole capitalist class. As was seen when Senator White, of California, in the detail. Butting bill rose in his seat bate on the Philips bill rose in his seat in the Senate, and, with his eye on the 400,000 coal miners who had so repeatedly and with such superb spirit organized again and again despite the most crushing defeats, and said: "Here is the way workingmen are commencing to organize"; and then proceeded to read the following declaration of principles of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance to the assembled representatives of the capitalist class in Con-

"WHEREAS. In the natural develop ment of capitalism, the class struggle between the privileged few and the disinherited masses, which is the inevitable and irrepressible outcome of the wage system, has reached a point the old forms, methods and spirit of labor organization are absolutely impotent to resist the aggresdons of concentrated capital, sustained by all the agencies of government, and to effect any permanent improvement in the condition of the wage earners, or even to arrest for any length of time their steady and general degradation;

and "WHEREAS, The economic power of the capitalist class, used by that class for the oppression of labor, rests upon institutions essentially political, which in the nature of things cannot be radically changed, or even slightly amended for the benefit of the working people, except through the direct ac tion of the working people themselves, economically and politically united as

THEREFORE, It is as a class; conscious of its strength, aware of its rigths, determined to resist wrong at every step and sworn to achieve its own emancipation, that the wage worka solid body, held together by an unconquerable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the pres-ent class struggle. As members of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada, we shall constantly keep in view its great object, namely: The summary ending of that barbarons struggle at the earliest possible time by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitu-tion of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a Commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exer-cise and full benefit of his faculties. multiplied by all the modern factors of

civilization."

The Philips bill was passed and Michael D. Ratchford was put on the Industrial Commission to keep the miners in their pure and simple unions, so that when the next Hazleton throws its ruddy glare across the coal mining situation Senator White, Hanna, and the rest of their robber class will be on the right side of the guns while you miners with your wives and little ones will be on the wrong side.

Reverse the position. You get on the right side.

We will help you.
For of such is the S. T. & L. A.
Coal miners of America, after reading the foregoing pages, after thinking

over the experience gained in your past attempts at organizing, can you not conclude that you must organize politically as well as economically if are to gain any lasting benefit. After each of your past defeats hope crushed to earth has risen again triumphant only to be crushed once more, your aspirations and ambitions have withered like dead sea fruit in your hands. Before it is too late, before that spark

ly as well as economically. In doing so you will be taking no risks, because organize you must, the lash of the capi-talist will force you to do so. In or-ganizing in the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance you will have better organ-izers than in the U. M. W. U., because the Socialist with his footsteps lighted by the lamps of science knows the in-ner workings of the capitalist system

and can save you many a fall.

The per capita tax is merely nominal,
1 cent per month, while you must pay 18 times as much to the ignoramuse vho control your organizations to-day We can do this because the S. T. & L A. is backed by the Socialist Labor party, a powerful growing political party that at the last election gained 28,000 votes, is to-day \$3,000 strong and is already organized in 28 States. Therefore we can organize better than the pure and simplers.

Similiary can we boycott. Then in the event of a strike that bond of solidarity that knits the classconscious workers of all the world together would manifest itself so that you would receive far more assistance than you possibly can from the old

Furthermore, as your organization would be growing in economic strength so would it grow in political strength until village after village and town after town would fall into your hand through the political party of your class—The Socialist Labor party. Seeing this, Hazletons would be at an end for the capitalist would not dare to shoot you, knowing that the rest of your class would only be goaded in a quicker revolt and hurl them from power. Remembering always that the only vote the politician respects is the vote that is east against the capitalist class, you must vote accordingly. Hundreds of towns in the coal producing States can be carried by the miners' vote. Capture them and look on each capture as the capturing of an out-post on your way Washington, the seat of capitalist

Believing that you will do this, the

Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance throws open its doors and bids you welcome. We admire you for your struggles in the past. We shall be glad to march shoulder to shoulder with you in the future. We know that, un-like portions of the working class in the great cities, you have been empoverished, but never degraded. When the slum proletariat has been driven to their misfortunes you have clace in music. There are sought solace in music. There are more musical instruments in the coal mining towns than there are "schoon-ers" on the Bowery; you have wooed Orpheus instead of Bacchus. And just because of that agrarian environment that has enabled you to do this the capitalist class fears you. Let his fear be well-grounded. Take the Alpenstock of Socialist knoweldge in hand, climb on to the mountain top and gaze over the world. See the miners of Carmau win trades union victories because they captured the political power in the city See your brothers in Belgium march from the coal mines to the Parliament until to-day the Belgium throne is tottering under their onslaught and they are preparing to strike the final blow that will free them. Go you, then, slave of the pick and lamp. Organize on the same lines. Set the beacon fires of revolutionary Socialism burning on every hill-top in each of the coal pro-ducing States. It will serve as a light of hope to your brothers in the cities: then all can join hands in the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, assisted by its twin sister, the Socialist Labor party. The fires will be kept alight until the day when the working class will have captured the political power; instituted the Socialist Republic; freed our class from slavery. Then these fires, kindled by the Alliance may die out and their ashes can be cast as in a benediction over the happy workers in a happy

Speed the day! Issued by order of the
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Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance,

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Who Can Answer these Questions?

To THE PEOPLE—As Mr. P. J. McGuire, in his circulars, makes the statement that "organized carpenters are getting good awage who organized under his union." I wish to ask some questions in Letter Box: What part of the country is the organized carpenter getting better pay than the ones outside?

e difference in their wage sufficient their high dues, and leave a differ-

to pay their high dues, and texve and to pay their high dues, and texve and their favor?

What becomes of all this dues money?

Why is their dues so much higher than the S. T. & L. A.?

Is McGuire a fakir, or a knave, which? or E. O. C. fool? Wichita, Kans., Feb. 17.

Turn the Search-Light on 'Em.

Turn the Search-Light on 'Em.

To THE PEOPLE.—About two years ago there arrived in St. Louis from Raitimore a man by the name of Charles Gebelein, a member of the 'Amaigamated Woodworkers' International Union. of which Thomas J. Kidd (who don't want to fall out with the capitalist) is the General Secretary. Mr. Gebelein was set to work to organize the woodworkers of the Mound City at a salary of \$18 per week. He openly proclaimed that he was a Socialist, which made the members of the union, who were Socialists, rejoice. But their joy was short-lived. The Socialists soon discovered that Mr. Gebelein was a labor takin of the worst kind. He denounced the Socialist Labor party as a "union-wrecking organization." Its members as being "narrownlinded" and "intolerant." and that he was a better Socialist than any member of the \$1. P. He denounced the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, refused to meet any of its members in joint debate, and on several occasions, when he saw himself cornered by the Socialists, he took to his heels. When the movement (?) known as the Debs Democracy landed in St. Louis, Mr. Gebelein denounced it as a fake—and then joined it, which was quite natural; birds of a feather flock together. At the last fall election, the "Social Democracy," so-called, nominated Mr. Gewelein for Congress in the 11th District in hopes that he might get the votes of some 250 organized woodworkers in that district. But they were very much disappointed when he only received 142 votes.

Last December, an incident occurred which forced the lie down the throat of Mr. Gebelein about his being a Socialist. The Woodworker's intertaitional Union called upon all Locals to make amendments to the constitution, the same to be subject to a vote of all the members at large. St. Louis Union of transportation, and all the necessaries of life. In comparison to the entire oppulation this class represents a small minority. On the other side, we have the expitalist class in the oppulation of the classes consists to be where the capitalis

capitalist class (the possessors of the metods of production) in order to live. The workers represent the millions. The interest of the capitalist class consists in buving labor power as cheaply as possible. To accompilish their ends they utilize every discovery of science and every invention of machinery to displace laborers, thereby making superfluous laborers, that they may buy the labor power of the workingmen at the lowest prices possible. The conomic power of the capitalist class, used by that class for the oppression of the laboring-class, rests upon institutions essentially nolitical; and with the nollitical power in the hands of the capitalist class to protect the possessions; robbed from the working class. These conditions caunot be radically changed, or even slightly amended for the benefit of the working people, except through the direct action of the working people, except through the direct action of the working read enough to resist, the will of such a majority, if conscious of their class and its class interest and aware of their class and its class inte

open meetings for lectures and debates upon economic and political questions and the distribution of literature."

When the above two amendments came up for a vote, Mr. Gebelein promptly voted against them.

More could be shown up to prove that he is a labor fakir, but the above will suffice. The comrades in Pittsburg. Pa., bave a great deal to say about their town being flooded with labor fakirs. They are nothing when compared with those of St. Louis. Want of space will not permit me to give a detailed account of them, therefore I will be brief. On the 19th day of December, last year, a member of Section St. Louis. S.L.P. went to Glen Carbon, Ill. to lecture on the subject: "Machinery and its Social Effects." While there, he was informed by the members of Section Glen Carbon, that a man by the name of Christ Rocker charged the local miners' union \$10 for a speech and \$3,50 for expenses, making a total of \$13,59 in all, for about two hours' work. When called to time for it by the Socialists he said: "The union is got lots of money." This Mr. Rocker is an expelled member of Section St. Louis, and works hand in hand with the Armory narty.

Mr. Harry Blackmore, chief labor fakir in the Central Trades and Labor Union and Democratic molitician. tagether with Mr. Stienbiss, chief labor fakir of the Ruilding Frair, which is to be held in St. Louis in 1903. These fabor fakirs will no donbt work hand in hand with the members of the capitalist class on the commutee. Capital and Labor are brothers, you know.

The Mr. Gebelein referred to above is going to Philadeinhia to organize the wood-

and Labor are brothers, you know.

The Mr. Gebelein referred to above is going to Philadelphia to organize the wood-workers. I would warn the comrades there to keep their eyes on him. He will, no doubt, land in the Grundre Cann.

SEARCH-LIGHT.

St. Louis, Feb. 16.

Why? Why? Why?

To THE PEOPLE.—I rise for informa-tion, which I herebey ask to the public of the country at large, through the Chair— THE PEOPLE

To THE PEOPLE—I rise for information, which I herebey ask to the public of the country at large, through the Chair—THE PEOPLE.

Why did O'Sullivan punch Lew Wiener? This question is greatly actuating the charmakers of Boston just now, and it starts from this circumstance:

Tommy Tracy, cigarmaker, requested the Label Committee of Union 97. Cigarmakers international Union, to grant him a sum of money. The Label Committee declared to do so on the ground that if a decease any dues or assessments, collected from the cigarmakers of Boston, to be blown in, there were men on the Label Committee fully as competent as Mr. Tracy to have a good time and appreciate the blessings of high dues and plenty of assessments.

Not content with this refusal, Tracy appeared before the Executive Board of the Union, who granted his request. But immediately there was a spoke thrust into Tracy's wheel. The President of the Union, Lew Wiener, having heard of the action of the Executive Board, forhade the Treasurer to pay any money to Tracy until the Union, as a body, voted on it. At the next meeting, the question was brought before the body, and the Union refused to grant Tracy the money.

The next day, John J. O'Sullivan, not a cirgarmaker but a political Labor Fakir of the town, meets. Whener, the President, and gives him a black eye.

Question—Why did O'Sullivan punch Wiener.

Lew Wiener is a notorious fakir; a notorious fakir is Tommy Tracy; and J. J. O'Sullivan is abreast of both in fakirism. Can it be possible that the fakirs have started to fight among themselves? Or was John J. to be a sharer with Tom Tracy in the Unions money, which scheme Lew Wiener checked? Or was it on the principle that Lew's act was high treason against fakirdom?

Everywhere these questions are now interesting the control of the school of the same principle that Lew's act was high treason against fakirdom?

asked, and all the questions close with Why did O'Sullivan punch Wiener? PURELY AND SIMPLY INNOCENT. Boston, Feb. 20.

As to Expressions.

To THE PEOPLE.—In the matter of the expression "blood sucking parasites," sprung by Jas. N. Boult, I think the expression entirely proper. I have used the expression when refering to myself. I have speat a number of years as a "commercial sales man," traveling over a large portion of the United States at a cost of \$5 to \$10 per day to society and not aiding production of distribution one cent, I ask what am I but a "blood sucking nearasite".

uistribution one cent, I ask what am I but a "blood sucking parasite"?
This does not mean that I of necessity am personally a bad man, but our crary economic system forces a large portion of our citizens into positions which under a proper organization of society would have no place.

no place. I am also a butter and cheese maker, and if I could choose my occupation. I would make butter and cheese in return for othergood things made for me, but the same planless system refuses me the right to make these things, although millions of our people have none of them, yet if suffered to do so I can with modern machinery make as much first-class butter and cheese as two thousand people can eat in a day by working not over eight hours.

Our revolution is peaceful, but suppose we elect our law-makers and the oligarchy of capitalism attempts what the slave owning capitalism attempts what the slave owning capitalism of the South did in 1881, i. e. resist by force a change of the laws-what then? I say, "knock them into a cecked hat in a twinkling of a sheep's tall," then begin and build up a Co-operative Commonwealth.

Socialists should remember that we are of one class, the capitalists another and they may conclude to "kill us off," if so, we must get out our "fiint locks" and defend our class.

C. LIPSCOME, am also a butter and cheese maker, and

Fort Scott, Kans., Feb. 17.

To THE PEOFILE.—My opinion is that if one human being rakes from another by any scheme any of the value of the labor of one who has not had the same opportunity to study and understand the system we now call business principles, which are in reality a want of all principle field by untruths and competition, he IS a "blood sucking parasite," rightly named. The great principle of Marxian Socialism, as I understand it, is truth, if one man robs another of any portion of his labor value he is in reality taking the food from his fellow that makes the blood, hence a blood sucker; and, as I understand, the meaning of a parasite is a living or hanging on an As to the brotherhood, while they are blood sucking parasites they are against the brotherhood and there is, in my opinion, no language strong enough to condemn them. We must call a spade a spade if we want them to understand what we think of their actions in the matter and as long as they remain blood sucking parasites they will not join the brotherhood. The only thing I see is as soon as we become strong by our vote to after the present system and do away with all the Blood Sucking Parasites we are now troubled with, then we can use milder terms, I am at a enough to express myself when I rend, hear and see the results of the rotten sys-tem under which we live.

Brandon, Man., Feb. 18. R. BAKER.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Since I never asked for space before in THE PEOPLE I would like to have some now to try and explsin a little about Socialism to James N. Boult, and especially since he asks the opinions of narty members on this question. It is evident that he must be a new recruit since he does not recognize the class struggle. The class struggle is to Socialism what the sunlight is to vegetation, what food is to an animal. The flowers would wither and the without annight, the animal would die without food, so also would Socialism die without the class struggle. When the class struggle ceases we will have the Coperative Commonwealth: then there will be no CLASSES to contend. All will have an equal right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Only ONE CLASS. N. Boult has no comprehension of the class struggle. If the writer of the pamphlet referred to, "Why American Workingmen Should be Socialists," were to change his words and say something which would meet with their approval. I. e., to call things by other names than their proper names, then that would not be Socialism; that would be Capitalism. Now, Courade Boult should learn that Socialism is he Cause of the ways and say seems and say and say in the social ladder. Between them there is an irrepressible class struggle. Therefore, they cannot be recognized. Socialism is he Cause of the wage slaves against their oppressors. The oppressing class is few in numbers. The class that is oppressed—the working class—is a great inajority. Under the present system or rather confusion—capitalism—the ratio numerically between these two opposing forces cannot contract. It must expand. Therefore success must crown the efforts of CLASS-CONSCIOUS WORKERS. No class-conscious worker expects any assistance as such from our oppressors. The only assistance they can render is the descale presecution which they driven by

efforts of CLASS-CONSCIOUS WORKERS. No class-conscious worker expects any assistance as such from our oppressors. The only assistance they can render is the despotic persecution which they, driven by the inexorable law of competition, must indict on the workers.

The capitalist class-the "blood sucking parasites" referred to—are living in riot-onsness and luxurious prodigality at the expense of the working class. Does anyone think that they will throw up that and assist you in ushering in the Co-operative Commonwealth if we only call them some angelic names?

Commonwealth if we only call them some angelc names?

That is what "preachers" and all "reformers" have done since the dawn of civilization, and fhat they are doing today. I ask you to witness its success in the development of capitalism: The cities on the "Hill" and the slums in the "Hollow."

To expect men who can gratify every material ambition—except, perhaps, the impossible one of each becoming a king of wealth—to drop the snap they have got and join us, reveals surely a very rudimentary knowledge of Socialism. Those people and join us, reveals surely a very rudimentry knowledge of Socialism. Those people—the capitalist class—live at our expense; they cannot put up with hardships, which custom has enabled the working class to endure. Even if the impossible, or at least improbable, should happen and they—as you imagine—should come to us, we could not take care of them, until such time as we are given control of the machinery of production.

inagine—snoule come to us, we could have are given control of the machinery of production.

But there is no need of worrying about this for that evident passion inseparable from man—selfishness—will settle that question. We will not lose anything by calling things by their proper names. It is a capitalist habit to call things by other than their proper names, so their gold brick schemes would not be discovered. Between the capitalist class and the working class there is an immense canyon. No capitalist, as a rule, can cross this chasm until he is conquered by the competition in his class, i. e., concentration of capital. Then he, too, must join the wage working class. There is no other place for him to go when he is stripped of the small capital which he too took from the wage workers. Material interests kept him in the capitalist class until the "survival of the fittest"—the "lassing game" policy, the great weapon of theological apologists for the present system of fraud, hate, and degradation inevocably decided that he must not live—unless you are casy enough to call the existence which the working class spend, "living." Material interests now decide for him that if he shall inhabit this planet any oney—lots of those kinds of fellows jump overboard every day after they meet with what the capitalist papers call by the truly Christian name of "business reverses"—he must come to the side of the social canyon occupied by the working class, and thereby assist in the aiready great suffering in that class caused by the greater perfection always going on by the introduction of greater improvements in machinery from time to time on one side, and, the enlargement of the working class sumerically. In proportion as the capitalist class leasens in ratio, caused by the concentration of capital, on the other.

This is the class struggle as I undetend of the social carryon occupied by the concentration of capitalist.

This is the class struggle as I understand it.

To expect assistance from the capitalist class, except in the way I outlined it above, is simply lunary. It is to ignore the class struggle or at least not to recognize it, and the forces behind it, i. e., the material interests of the classes.

Of course, one might say: would not the material interests of the workers warrant them in striving to cross this perilous canyon which divides the class *2 I answer, yes. But success from an industrial point of view, where the goal is MONEY, is a thing that can only be realised by the few, at the expense of the many. The expense of the many means the degradation of that class—the wage workers on whom

rests the boyes of humanity. But the cases when persons in the wage working class cross this chasm are now simost extinct; and even if they should succeed it would not be permanent, because modern machinery in the field of production is so rigantic, so compound it is composition, that to own it you must combine your capital with somebody class's capital. He who just crossed the social canyon could not compete with the combining forces of bigger men in the field of industry. To run modern machinery means that are enabled by its increased powers of production to hunkrupt the other fellows who own older, and therefore less powerful machinery. When they are thereby sweetlessly overthrown by the policy of "hassing game"—which decides victory in a buildon gight—and have to again join the ranks of the wage workers a wiser man. But the cases of the self-made men were frequent in the days gone by of small production small machinery. They are not occurring to-day and they won't appear to-morrow in the countries where capitalism's blighting hand is well developed, where immense trips a are fast becoming absolute in control of the field of production.

But then, supposing that people could work up, what would that mean? A continuation of the accurrsed system of war, famine, pestilence, the degradation, and eventually the extermination of the species of the workers, whose comprehension of greatness is the acquisition—which is vicious—of the product of the worker. The biggest robber—the riches, money—brings power. Society, instructed by capitalism, and they use the church to defend them in their hypocrisy.

and they use the church to defend them in their hypocrisy.

No one must expect any assistance from the egpitalist class. You may expect hostility, and you will get it, for material interests will prevent their assisting us. This is what is meant by the class struggle; understanding that, one caunot get stranded on the dangerous shoals of private interests, the most serious stumbling block in the path of Socialists or persons desiring to be such.

OTHO SULLIVAN.

OTHO SULLIVAN.

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come All letters must in anonymous letters. All letters mus carry a bona fide signature and address.)

D. W., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Quote the lefinitions of "value," "utility" and wealth" given by Prof. Ely.

J. W., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Fabian-ism can not east roots in this country. It is essential to Fabianist success that there be a large distranchised working class, as is the case in England. Only under such politico-social conditions can freakishness prosper. Where, however, the working class has the ballot, as here, practical work only can thrive.

only can thrive.

-L. T., NEW YORK.—Production for sale existed under feudalism only during the latter's later stage. Under feudalism in its infancy and eigor, the lord of the land owned the workers, and they produced for him. "Production for sale," nevertheless, existed long, long before and even during early feudalism, but such production was found, as Marx puts it, only "in the social interstices."

existed long, long before and even during early feudulism, but such production was found, as Marx puts it, only "in the social interstices."

2nd. The passage that "no one can determine at will the direction that the Social Evolution will take" is correct, nor does that leave in doubt that the Co-operative Commonwealth, and none other, can come. What the Bassage means, and you should read the whole passage, is that the external trappings will differ according to national characteristics—climatic and otherwise. The passage shows that, owing to economic laws, capitalism rose slowly and supplanted feudulism; and yet, while in what is now called civilisation the capitalist system prevails, see how many different external cand, thereby either intensifying or retarding, forms capitalism manifests itself in. The differences run through the whole gamut, that has the United States at one extreme and Austria and England at the other. We find capitalism at its fullest in this country where the bourgeois understood their own revolution best, and put it through completest promptly establishing universal suffrage; we find that in Austria and England the bourgeois did not understand their own revolution thoroughly or did not bave the stamins to put it through, and there, to this day, the suffrage is hampered. Accordingly, we find the external forms or trappings of capitalism different in each of these three countries: while the social evolution (the capitalist revolution) was certain in all three, the specific direction it took in each was different; likewise different was it in all other countries.

Likewise will be with regard to the Cooperative Commonwealth. The special form it will assume in each country, i. e., the direction of the socialist system.

3rd. Your third question is indistinct, the Socialist system.

3rd. Your third question is indistinct, the Socialist system.

J. C. B., PATERSON, N. J.—Calvingae, the Socialist Mayor of Carmaux, France, was President of the Miners' Union.

was President of the Miners' Union.
FREDERIC W. LANE. CAMBRIDGE,
MASS.—The points at issue between the
Socialist Labor party and the Social or
Debs Democracy are essentially one:
The Socialist Labor party does not desire
office for office's aske: consequently it urges
no one to vote for its candidates who is
not ready to back up these candidates in
overthrowing the present social system of
enpitslist exploitation; the S. L. P. therefore educates the masses up to the standard of its platform which demands the
unconditional surrender of the capitalist
class, The Social or Debs Democracy is after

The Social or Delis Democracy is after office for office's sake: consequently it is broadness" or vote catching policy, it has one demand for vote catching policy, it has one demand for the West and an other for the East: it talks, in its platform, about abolition of the wage system in one place, and in an other it talks against that by favoring the middle class, which means upholding the system of wage slavery; it dickers with politicians while it claims to be against them: it votes for Armories while it declaims against the prutality of the capitalist, class; etc., etc. As a result of its "broadness" the Social or Debs Democracy is a rope of sand and can accomplish nothing. It is not a bona die party of the Revolution: it is one of those disreputable apparitions that always dog the steps of great mistoric movements, like carrion crows following an army.

From this central difference arise in-amerable ones on organization, discipline, etc.

etc.
For completer, more detailed, information, read THE PEOPLE national organ of the S. L. P. and the Mineapolis, Minn., "Toc. sin" and the San Francisco, Cai., "Class, Struggle." all English publications of the S. L. P.; then you should also read the press of the Social or Debs Democracy. Yes may be somewhat hampered in doing so, however, because its principal, if not only, press is in German and in the Yiddish dislect.

"CURIOUS," HOLYOKE, MASS.—As machinery and concentration of capital stand to-day, a reduction of the hours of labor will not redound to the benefit of the wage carning class as a whole. The result of its introduction would be the introduction of still better machinery—and there is planty of it looming up—, thereby reducing atill more the number of the employed and increasing still more the number of the ungamployed.

increasing estil more the number of the interpolaria.

The advantage of the reduction of the house of work under such conditions is that it quickens the development of capital, aways the field clear of the disturbing small capitalist element, and thus helps to bring on those economic and social conditions under which, the issue being ripered it is more easily perceived, and, being perceived, met and disnessed of by the overthow of the capitalist class. The introduction and actual enforcement of the storrer work-day in America to-day would intensify the agony, but thereby also shorten it.

the agony, but thereby also shorten it.

L. D. W., WORCESTER HASS.—Do the Socialists propose to establish a Socialist Socialists propose to establish a Socialist Democracy? It would, have asided greatly in answering your question had you defined what you mean by "Bepublic" and "Democracy." These words are being used very loosely hence a good deal of confusion and unnecessary wranging.

"Democracy," for instance, is used in two discrete lands. One set of people under-discrete lands.

stand thereby a political system under which the people are the source of all political power. Under this interpretation, the United States is a democracy; we can directly shad indirectly elect our political against and in that way have whatever laws and institutions we like pulled down or several that is not democracy. Democracy is interpreted much more literary by them. With them it means the DIRECT rule of the people, these themselves legislatings, and chooking simply secentive officers to carry out their will. In that sense, the United States is not a democracy. Democracy in this latter sense, Socialists can not contemplate a "Socialist Democracy". Socialists know that the system of production, which alone can furnish the amount of wealth needed for genuine civilization, requires an extensive subdivision of labor, and that such subdivision, based on the mammoth machinery of production, is what compels co-operation. Proceeding from these facts Socialists realize that large masses of people, and not small communities, must be the political basis for the Co-operative Commonwealth. This fact established, it excludes direct masses can not meet and transact business; they must delegate this function. They may provide that all laws shall be subjected to them the referendum, they may provide for the right to propose lays difficulties, etc., etc., all of which is frequently but loosely termed "direct legislation"; but hone of these provisions sufficiently establish that political system that, strictly speaking, is "democracy," because under none of them do the people themselves challess do not propose a "Socialist Democracy."

This gasver must, however, be read by the light of the answer given above to L.

This answer must, however, he read by the light of the answer given above to L. T. NEW YORK. No question of this nature is wholly determined by any one point; the determination is the resultant of a large number of other points. Hence discussions on such subjects are exposed to degenerating into logomachy.

A. L. VOGL, NEW YORK.—Only lack of space keeps your "answer" to Comrade Keep's article "Reminiscences" out of this issue. It will certaicly go into the next issue. It is too excellent an illustration of the sort of "answers" that are made to and criticisms of THE PEOPLE'S articles, not to be given space.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secre-tary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA:—National Executive Committee— Secretary George Moore, 61 Ryde street, Montreal.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY-147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Board of Appeals, S. L. P. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 19,—Section Greater New York will please take notice that Comrade Arthur Kohn has appealed from the decision expelling him from membership in the party. The Section is requested to submit the facts in the case within four weeks from this announcement. Section Milwaukee is hereby notified that Comrades Karl Weiss and Josef Kubouh have appealed from its decision, suspending them for the period of six months. The Section is requested to forward the facts in the case to the Secretary of the Board within four weeks from date of this notice.

ROBERT BANDLOW. Secretary National Board of Appeals, S. L. P

Semi-Annual Report of the Treasurer of National Executive Committee, S. L. P., from July 2, 1898, to January 2, 1899.

ROBERT BANDLOW, Secretary.

1000, to valluary 2, 1000.	
RECEIPTS:	
Balance on hand July 2, 1898 Due Stamps	\$102.53 1.707.05
General Agitation Fund	307.03
Supplies	78.01
Supplies	100.00
Charters	36.50
Collection Keinard	11.60
Funds from defunct Sections	3.83
	2.346.55
DISBURSEMENTS:	
Salary of Secretary (26 weeks)	\$426.00
Pant (10 months)	150 0)
Agitation, B. F. Keinard	308.67
Ditte, T. A. Hickey	503,83
Ditto, Leaflets	58.50
Ditto, Maryland State Committee	25.09
Current Expenses	95.48
Expenses and salary delegates to	
convention S. T. & L. A	53.52
Editorial work on Almanac (L.	
Sanlah	48.00
Socialist Almanuc	263.60
Printing	127.00
Postage press copies Almanac	3.10
Stationery	1.30
Repairs on seal	.45
Returned from funds defunct Sec-	3.75
tion Adams	0.10

Balance on hand January 2, 1898. \$1,158.20

\$2.346.55 HENRY KUHN, Secretary. A. S. BROWN, Treasurer,

H. KING. / E. FORBES. Auditors.

Delaware.

WILMINGTON.—On Sunday, the 12th instant, Comrade Samuel Clark, of Philadelphia, spoke or Socialism in the hall of Union No. 184. I. A. of M. A fair audience was present notwithstanding a great snow storm was reging that afternoon. Everybody was pleased at the instructive manner in which the speaker presented the subject to them. At the close of the address, however, some Single Taxers wanted to reply, and their spokesman was given ten mlautes for that purpose; he occupied the floor about THREE minutes and the gist of his remarks was that Comrade Clark 'was too sarcastic and he was wrong in not favoring the Henry George idea about free land." Comrade Clark answered so spiendfully that it bewildered the Single Taxers present and they flopped around wholly unable to answer in turn.

Massachusetts.

Sections will receive from the State Com-mittee a blank form on which they can make returns of collections on coupon books. Take out the per cent. allowed Sections and return the rest on or before the 18th, of

return the rest on or before the result of each month.

Sections are not expected on the first of March to return any books not sold, but keep right on giving them out, and if the comrades and other persons holding them will make returns to the Finneight Secretary of the Section as often as they can of all money collected, whether it be the whole all money collected. Whether it be the whole or part, it will facilitate matters so your Secretary can comply with the request of the S. C. C.

L. D. USHER, Secretary.

Missouri.

Missouri.

KANSAS CITY.—At a special election returned to the Central Committee of Section Kansas City, S. L. P., Felt. 18, 1889, W. H. Ldell was elected Organizer, vice T. F. Croal, temporary Organizer, and O. M. Howard was elected Becording Secretary, vice Garnet Futuoye, resigned.

GARNET FUTUOYE.,

Retiring Secretary.

New York.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SECTIONS OF GREATER NEW YORK.—Since I accepted the nomination for member of the National Executive Committee, conditions have arisen that make it likely that I shall be compelled to leave town for a long space of time at the beginning of spring. Under these circumstances I design to withdraw my name from the list. Thanking those comrades who have placed

me in a miration for the confidence shown, I am with fraternal greetings,
JOHN LAFFEY.

ALBANY.—On Jan. 24, Section Albany.
S. L. P., was by death robbed of one of its most useful members. Otto Koons, born in 1870 in the County of Albany, received a common school education and later learned the trade of cigarmaking. From youth up of a studious nature, he soon became disgusted with old party politics, and, after investigation, found in the tenets of the S. L. P. that what was more to his liking. Having once pronounced himself in its favor, he soon became an active member of our Section and devoted much of his time in the propaganda of our principles. Of a quiet, genial disposition, beloved by all who knew him and, ever, looking to further the interests of Socialism, he was well on the road to become a factor in our movement. But just in the prime of life he was stricken with a disease which only too soon ended in death. May the memory of his deeds be ever sacred to our comrades.

The following resolution was adopted at

too soon ended in death. May the memory of his deeds be ever sacred to our comrades.

The following resolution was adopted at the regular meeting of Albahy Section, Feb. 12, 1889:

"WHEREAS, Death has once more entered our midst, and taken from an active field of useful work one of our youngest and most earnest workers in the great cause of Socialism; and "WHEREAS, We deeply regret the early demise of one soo entrest, so pure of thought, so noble of purpose, one who, had he been spared us for later years, would surely have gained distinction in the field of Socialism, of which he was so devoted a member; and "WHEREAS, While we deeply feel our less, the loss of a good man and carnest advocate of our cause, we can with justice hold his life up to others as an eaxmple of that true quality which others would do well to emulate; thereupon be it "RESOLVED, That in memory of our dead comrade we drape our charter in mouraing and request the publication of these resolutions in THE PEOPLE."

SYRACUSE.—Section Onondaya, S. L. P.

SYRACUSE.—Section Onondays. S. L. P., has established headquarters and a read-ing room in the Myers' Block room 14, corner East Genesee and Montgomery streets, open afternoons and evenings. Everybody welcome.

New Jersey.

NEWARK.—Hanford debates with the Single Taxer at our headquarters, 98 Springfield avenue, on Saturday, the 25th instant.

Ohio.

CLEVELAND.—To all Sections and members S. L. P.—Comrades: The State Committee proposes the following three cities for the place of the next State Convention, namely: Dayton, Columbus and Zanesville. The dates: Sunday, May 28, and Decoration Dal, May 30.

Sections and members are requested to vote upon these propositions and report the number of votes cast for each city and each day before March 20.

Sections will also receive special due cards for the purpose of collecting funds to get a speaker in the field. The object of these cards is to issue them to members who are willing, and able to subscribe a certain sum weekly or monthly, to be collected and forwarded to this Committee. If a speaker is to be out permanently the funds must be forthcoming. If by this method \$100 can be raised monthly we shall be enabled to keep a speaker in Ohio, and no effort should be spared to collect the funds. Each Section will please report about how much money this Committee chan expect monthly. Trusting that all conrades will recognize the necessity for prompt and uncensing action, so that we can be confident of becoming an official party at the next fall election, we remain with fraternally greetiues.

The State Committee S. L. P. of Ohio, P. C. CHRISTIANSEN, Secretary, 9014 Professor street.

How to Organize Sections.

All persons dissatisfied with present political and economic conditions, and who believe that the land, water works, gas works, telephone, and telegraph lines, the commercial highways on land and sea, with all their appurtenances and equipments; all the mills, mines, factories, machinery, means of produc-tion and agencies of distribution, created by the efforts of the laboring class through all the centuries of the past, ought of right to be nationalized, and operated for the benefit of collective humanity, and who are convinced that the disinherited producing class can and must transform the capitalistic methods of production and distribution into a social and co-operative system, are hereby invited to identify them-selves with the Socialist Labor party,

which alone goes to the root of our social and economic evils.

1. Any ten persons may organize themselves into a Section provided they accept the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and sever their connection, also always with all other political persons the solution of the section o bsolutely, with all other political par-

2. OFFICERS TO ELECT.

1.—Organizer. 2.—Recording and Corresponding Sec-

retary.
3.—Financial Secretary. 4.-Treasurer.

5.—Literary Agent. 6.—Chairman, each meeting.

ORDER OF BUSINESS. 1.- Reading of minutes.

New members.

-Correspondence.
-Financial Report

5.-Report of Organizer.

6.—Report of Committees, 7.—Unfinished Business.

8.-New Business. 4. There shall be no initiation fee charged. Amount of monthly dues is fixed by each Section. A monthly remittance of ten cents per member shall be made to the National Executive

Committee. 5. A full report of the first meeting, including a list of members, with inclosure of 10 cents per capita is neces-

closure of 10 cents per capita is necessary to obtain a charter.

6. Per capita checks are furnished by the National Executive Committee at, 10 cents each; such checks are pasted in monthly column on the membership card, and charged to members at such excess rate as will cover the amount of dues fixed by the Section.

7. Each Section shall hold a regular business meeting at least once a month, and semi-monthly meetings for public discussion or lectures on political or economic questions.

8. Quarterly reports of the numeri-cal strength and financial standing of members, party progress and pros-pects, shall be promptly sent to the Na-

tional Executive Committee.

9. Any person residing in a city or town where no section of the party exists may make direct application to the National Secretary, inclosing one month's dues, and will thus be enrolled as member at large.
For pamphlets, leaflets, platforms

and other information, address the National Secretary, HENRY KUHN 184 William street, New York City.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

Dr. Furman will lecture on "Philosophy of Socialism" on next Sunday, Feb. 26, 1899, at the Club House, 414 East 71st

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor party or the United States, in Convention assembled, re-asserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purp

With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that he such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life. Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy

may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence. The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production transcriptions and of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder: a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

RESOLUTIONS.

With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor we present the following demands:

1. Reduction in the nours of labor in proportion to the progress of

production. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals,

2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employees to oper ate the same co-operatively under control of the Federal Government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

4. The public lands to be declared inalienable, Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been compiled with.

5. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.

5. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.
6. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources

of the country. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the nation.

8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes be excempt.

9. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be

ompulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.

10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination.

11. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the em-

ployment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality.

Abolition of the convict labor contract system.

12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities county, city, state and nation).

city, state and nation).

13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.

14. Laws-for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.

15. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.

16. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and municipal), wherever it exists.

municipal), wherever it exists

municipal), wherever it exists.

17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative chambers.

18. Municipal self-government.

19. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced.

20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constitutionals.

tuencies.

21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment

Comrades, make use 2nd Grand Concert & Ball, of this offer:

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THE SOCIALIST ALMANAC (50 Cents) both together for

85 cts. cash.

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Tickets, 10 Cents. - - Hatchecks, 10 Cents.

Every Wageworker

Is vitally interested in the economic problems of production and distribution. He must study economics; he must study Socialism, if he expects to act a man's part and do his share toward emancipating the working class from wage-slavery. A good way to learn is to read

THE TOCSIN

The Northwestern Advocate of the Socialist Labor Party

The Tocsin is issued every Thursday, under the direction of the S. L. P. of Minnesota. It will contain

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412 Northwestern Building Minneapolis, Minn.

pissessommen

Jacob Herrlich & Bro., Undertakers & Embalmers,

Trades' and Societies' Calendar

Standing advertisements of Trades University of the Scoteles, (not exceeding in lines) will be inserted under this head hereafter at the rate of \$5.00 per annum Organizations should not lose such as

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE
AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Duans
street, Room 96, New York City, General Secretary: William L. Brower.
Financial Secretary Murphy. General
Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3d and
5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Secretary Board of Appeals: Max Keller, 184
Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa. 32

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. To County Committee representing the Sec-tion meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., the the hall of Essex County Socialist Cha 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIAND UNION). Meetings every Tuesday at in a. in., at t-i East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Fra.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTEL

NATIONAL UNION No. 93. Office and
Employment Bureau; 64 East 4th street

-District I (Bonemian), 331 East Instreet, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 10 Stanton street
meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 8th
street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. n.

-District IV meets at 342 West 64

Street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. n.

-District IV meets at 342 West 64

Street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. n.

-District IV meets at 35 p. m.—To
Board of Supervisors meets every Treeday at Faulhaber's Hail, 1551 2nd aveas,
at 8 p. m.

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINISTS, meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary: PETER STAPLE

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, NO. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A. Headquarters 70 East 4th street. Meeting every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred Harrmann, Pres.; Aug. Lantz, Corr. Sec'y, 70 E. 4th street.

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P. 34th 35th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 3d ave and 149th street. Open every evening Regular-business meeting every Friday.

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Meets second and fourth Sunday of every mouth at 10:30 o'clock a. m., as Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 158:100 avenue, New York City, Subscription ceders taken for the Scand, Socialist Weekly, Scand, Am. Arbetaren.

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